PROPOSED ETHANOL PROJECT ON MAUI: ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACTS FOR VARIOUS TAX-INCENTIVE OPTIONS

by Decision Analysts Hawai'i, Inc. October 2003

1. Introduction

- a. The following pages summarize the economic and fiscal impacts of the ethanol plant proposed by Maui Ethanol LLC, assuming various tax-incentive options.
- b. The material was prepared for the State in order to:
 - Provide a preliminary assessment of likely economic and fiscal impacts of the proposed ethanol plant, conditioned on assumed combinations of tax-incentives.
 - 2) Obtain a letter from the State clarifying the combination of tax-incentives that the State Administration is willing to support.
 - 3) If the information is insufficient for the Administration to commit to a combination of tax incentives, then to obtain guidance on what additional analysis might be needed.

2. PROPOSED ETHANOL PLANT

- a. Location and intended market: Maui
- b. Development Cost: \$14.04 million.
 - 1) Land Cost: \$700,000.
 - 2) Construction and construction financing: \$12.28 million (qualifying investment).
 - 3) Rolling stock, tools, supplies, etc.: \$1.06 million.
- c. Rated Capacity: 7.25 million gallons of ethanol per year.
- d. Annual Production:
 - 1) Ethanol: about 6.25 million gallons per year (86% of capacity).
 - 2) E10/Gasohol: about 62.48 million gallons per year.

3. EXISTING ETHANOL TAX INCENTIVES

a. State

1) Ethanol Producer Tax Credit:

- a) Amount = the lesser of:
 - \$300,000 for each 1 million gallons in capacity (30¢/gallon).
 - = \$2.1 million per year ($$300,000 \times 7$ million gallons).
 - 30% of investment = \$3.684 million per year (30% x \$12.28 million) (does not apply).

b) Effective Rate:

- 29¢ per gallon of capacity (\$2.1 million ÷ 7.25 million gallons).
- 33.6¢ per gallon of production (\$2.1 million ÷ 6.25 million gallons).
- c) Duration of payments: 8 years if the qualifying investment is under \$50 million; 10 years if over \$50 million.
- d) Total Payments: \$16.8 million (\$2.1 million x 8 years).
- e) Refundable tax credit paid after filing income tax return, thereby delaying the payment until the following year.
- f) Industry Limits:
 - Up to 40 million in capacity built before 1/1/2012.
 - Up to \$12 million per year (30c) gallon x 40 million).
 - Up to \$96 million if the full amount is paid over 8 years (or more if the duration is 10 years for some plants).

2) E10/Gasohol Excise Tax

- a) Exempt (0%) through 2006.
- b) 4% tax on sales after 2006 (the exemption sunsets on 12/31/06).

b. Federal

- 1) Ethanol Producer Tax Credit: 10¢ per gallon with assumed expiration in 2010.
- 2) E10/Gasohol Fuel-Tax Exemption
 - a) Federal fuel taxes reduced by 5.1¢ per gallon until 2007.
 - b) Same rate assumed for subsequent years.

4. FIGURES: SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACTS

- a. For four tax-incentive options, the economic and fiscal impacts are summarized in two figures containing a total of three plots:
 - Net Economic Benefits include the estimated net change in (1) payroll,
 profits that remain in Hawai'i, and (3) State and County taxes other than those paid out of payroll and profit. The scope includes all direct and indirect economic activities affected by the construction and operation of the ethanol plant.
 - 2) <u>Fiscal Impacts</u> include the estimated net change in State and County revenues (i.e., the change in revenues less the change in expenditures). Revenues include taxes on additional economic activity generated by the ethanol plant. Expenditures include tax subsidies as well as outlays for residents supported by new jobs.
 - 3) <u>Employment</u> includes the estimated net change in employment, covering all direct and indirect jobs in Hawai'i (i.e., the jobs include those created by the increase in economic activity and those lost due to tax subsidies).

b. Table 1 summarizes:

- 1) The data for the plots.
- 2) The present values of the (1) net benefits and (2) the net revenues to the State and County.
- c. The proposed ethanol plant will provide additional benefits that are not conveyed by the plots and Table 1:
 - 1) Enhanced economic health and survival of the large HC&S sugarcane plantation on Maui (900+ jobs, 37,000 acres). HC&S will sell its entire production of molasses as the feedstock for the ethanol plant.
 - 2) The likelihood of increased economic activity due to future investment to (1) grow and crush sugarcane to use as an additional feedstock, and (2) expand ethanol production. This will overcome the limited supply of molasses on Maui.
 - 3) A modest increase in energy self-sufficiency for Hawai'i.
 - 4) Cleaner air because E10/gasohol is a cleaner fuel than is gasoline.

5. TAX-INCENTIVE OPTIONS

a. Option 1: Existing Tax Incentives

- 1) This option reflects the existing State and Federal tax incentives.
- 2) Comments:
 - a) In Figures 1-a and 1-b, the first two years cover construction activity.
 - b) For year 2006, the spike in benefits reflects the one-year delay in the State's payment of the ethanol producer tax credit: the full benefit of the ethanol operation applies, with no loss of benefits from reduced government operations and programs. From 2007 to 2014, benefits are lower because of the tax subsidy and the cost to government operations and programs.
 - c) For year 2006, the negative spikes in net revenues and in employment reflect the effects of the State E10/Gasohol excise tax exemption, which expires at the end of 2006. This tax subsidy creates a substantial drain on the State government and a loss of employment supported by government operations and programs. Since most of the tax subsidy translates into increased profits to fuel distributors, there is a transfer of benefits from the State government to fuel distributors. The expenditures of these profits will increase employment, but not sufficiently to offset the loss of jobs related to government operations and programs.
 - d) The small dip in benefits in year 2011 reflects the expiration of the Federal Ethanol Producer Tax Credit. In practice, however, the dip will be less pronounced since payment of the credit will be delayed and spread out over a number of years.
 - e) The 2015 increases in benefits, net tax revenues, and jobs reflect the expiration of the State Ethanol Producer Tax Credit. Nevertheless, without this credit the Project would not be feasible.

b. Option 2: Early Sunsetting of the State E10/Gasohol Excise Tax Exemption

1) Option 2 is the same as Option 1 except that the sunsetting of the State E10/Gasohol Excise Tax Exemption occurs by 12/31/2005 instead of one year later. Thus, in year 2006, State E10/Gasohol would no longer be exempt from the 4% excise tax.

2) Comments:

a) For this option, the sunset date for the exemption is moved up because the exemption is expensive and, with the State's new Etha-

- nol Producer Tax Credit, it is not needed to attract ethanol producers to Hawai'i.
- b) The early sunsetting of the exemption greatly reduces the cost to the State (compare Figures 1-b and 2-b, year 2006).
- c) Even without this State exemption, fuel distributions will receive a premium for selling gasohol and will release higher profits. These benefits are due to the Federal E10/gasohol fuel-tax exemption.

c. Option 3: Early Sunsetting + Decrease State Ethanol Producer Tax Credit to 25¢/gallon

- 1) This option is the same as Option 2 except that the State Ethanol Producer Tax Credit is reduced from 30¢ per gallon to 25¢ per gallon.
 - a) Annual Tax Credit: \$1.75 million per year (25¢/gallon x 7 million gallons).
 - b) Total Tax Credit: \$14 million (\$1.75 million/year x 8 years).
 - c) Savings to State:
 - Annual: \$350,000 per year (\$2.1 million/yr \$1.75 million/yr).
 - Total: \$2.8 million (\$350,000/yr x 8 years).
 - d) Industry Limits:
 - Up to \$10 million per year (25¢/gallon x 40 million), or a savings of \$2 million per year compared to the current limit (\$12 million/yr \$10 million/yr).
 - Up to \$80 million if the full amount is paid over 8 years, or a savings of \$16 million compared to the current limit (\$96 million \$80 million).

2) Comments:

- a) The reduced tax subsidy is more affordable to the State, and results in higher benefits and employment.
- b) A tax credit of 25¢ per gallon of ethanol:
 - May be feasible for an ethanol plant that has a guaranteed market in Hawai'i.
 - But may <u>not</u> be feasible for an ethanol plant that will depend upon exporting the ethanol outside Hawai'i.
- c) A tax credit as low as 20¢ per gallon may jeopardize the feasibility of an ethanol plant even with a guaranteed market in Hawai'i.

d. Option 4: Early Sunsetting + Limit the Credit to the Qualifying Investment

- 1) This option is the same as Option 3 except that the tax credit is limited to the amount of the qualifying investment by reducing the amount of the credit.
 - a) Tax Credit:
 - Total: \$12.28 million (qualifying investment).
 - Annual: \$1.535 million per year (\$12.28 million $\div 8$ years).
 - Per Million Gallons of Capacity: \$219,286 (\$1.535 million per year ÷ 7 million gallons).
 - Per Gallon: 21.93¢ per gallon.
 - b) Savings to State:
 - Annual: \$565,000 per year (\$2.1 million/yr \$1.535 million/yr).
 - Total: \$4.52 million (\$565,000/yr x 8 years).
 - c) Approximate Industry Limits:
 - Annual: up to \$8.771 million per year (21.93 ¢/gallon x 40 million), or a savings of \$3.229 million per year compared to the current limit (12 million/yr 8.771 million/yr).
 - Total: up to \$70.171 million if the full amount is paid over 8 years, or a savings of \$25.829 million compared to the current limit (\$96 million \$70.171 million).

2) Comments:

- a) As assumed, this option is more affordable to the State and results in greater benefits.
- b) But it weakens the financial feasibility of the proposed ethanol plant, thereby lowering the probability that it will be built.
- c) Also, the nature of the limit creates an incentive to install more expensive equipment that will (1) increase the amount of the tax credit while (2) reducing operating labor and other costs.
- d) Thus, in practice, this option may be as expensive to the State as Option 3, or even more expensive. And because of the higher tax subsidy combined with reduced labor and payroll, the benefits during operations may be less than those shown in Figure 4-a or even Figure 3-a.

e. Other Options (not plotted)

1) <u>Early Sunsetting + Fewer Years of Tax Credits</u>

- a) A variation of Option 4 would be to keep the credit at 30¢ per gallon, except that the tax credit would be limited to the qualifying investment by reducing the years of payment.
 - The tax credit is kept at \$2.1 million per year.
 - But the duration is shortened to about 6 years (\$12.28 year of qualifying investment ÷ \$2.1 million per year).
 - The savings: \$4.52 million (\$16.8 million \$12.28 million).
 - Industry Limits:
 - Annual: remains at about \$12 million per year (30¢/gallon x 40 million)
 - Total: about \$72 million if the full amount is paid over 6 years, or a savings of \$24 million compared to the current limit (\$96 million \$72 million).

b) Comments:

- The graphs would be similar to those shown in Figures 2-a and 2-b, except that steady state would be reached two years earlier (in 2013 instead of 2015).
- The first three comments discussed for Option 4 would apply.
- Thus, in practice, this option may be as expensive to the State as Option 2. And because of the reduced labor and payroll, the benefits during operations may be less than those shown in Figure 2-a.

2) Limit on Annual Tax-Credits for Individual Ethanol Plants

- a) This option assumes that the State will impose tax-credit limits on individual ethanol plants. The limit can be imposed on qualifying capacity or on the amount of the tax credit.
- b) For example, tax credits for an ethanol plant might be limited to an annual capacity of 10 million gallons, or tax credits of \$3 million per year (30¢/gallon x 10 million gallons/yr).

c) Comments:

— For the industry as a whole, this option will provide an incentive to build a large number of small ethanol plants

- instead of a small number of large ones. Expensive plants (i.e., over \$50 million) would not be built. Thus, no plant would qualify for 10 years of tax credits.
- With a large number of small plants, there may be little or no cost savings to the State since the tax credits could still reach the maximum of \$12 million per year.
- For the proposed Maui ethanol plant, which is a comparatively small plant, the economic and fiscal impacts would be the same as plotted in (1) Figures 1-a and 1-b if no other incentives are changed, or (2) Figures 2-a and 2-b if the excise-tax exemption sunsets early.

3) Lower Industry Limits

- a) This option assumes that industry limits will be reduced in order to insure that the State can afford the tax credits for ethanol production in Hawai'i. The limit can be imposed on qualifying capacity or on the amount of the tax credit.
- b) For example, the industry limits might be reduced 25% to the following
 - Up to 30 million gallons in capacity built before 1/1/2012
 - Up to \$9 million per year (30¢/gallon x 30 million), or a savings of \$3 million per year compared to the current limit (\$12 million/yr \$9 million/yr).
 - Up to \$72 million is the full amount if paid over 8 years, or a savings of \$24 million compared to the current limit (\$96 million \$72 million).

c) Comments:

- Under this option, the economic and fiscal impacts of the proposed Maui ethanol plant will be the same as plotted in Figures 1-a and 1-b, or Figures 2-a and 2-b if the excise tax exemption sunsets early.
- However, fewer ethanol plants may be built, or some may be reduced in capacity.

6. TABLE: SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

The scope of the analysis is summarized below and illustrated in Appendix Table A-1 for Tax-incentive Option 1.

- a. The first five columns of Table A-1 correspond to phases of activity.
 - 1) Column 1 covers Construction and Related Activities.
 - 2) Subsequent columns cover <u>Operations and Related Activities</u> for four combinations of tax incentives (A through B) that reflect changes over time as certain incentives come into effect or expire.
- b. The <u>Assumptions</u> (pp. 1 3) cover:
 - 1) The Period for each column.
 - 2) State and Federal <u>Tax Incentives</u> for ethanol and E10/gasohol.
 - 3) Fuel Prices and Taxes per gallon for gasoline, E10/gasohol, and ethanol.
 - 4) Production and Fuel Sales for ethanol and E10/gasohol.
- c. The analysis is grouped into five economic activities:
 - 1) Construction Activity (pp. 4 5)
 - 2) Ethanol Plant Operations (pp. 6 7)
 - 3) Refinery Operations (p. 8)
 - 4) Fuel Distributing + Ethanol Premium (pp. 9 10)
 - 5) Government Operations (pp. 11–12)
- d. For each economic activity, the analysis covers:
 - 1) <u>Direct</u> economic and fiscal impacts associated with the specified activity.
 - 2) <u>Indirect</u> impacts associated with the purchases of goods and services by companies and families of employees (i.e., the ripple effect).
- e. The impacts cover changes in:
 - 1) Revenues and Sales
 - 2) Profit Reported in Hawai'i
 - 3) <u>Employment</u>
 - 4) Payroll
 - 5) Consumption Expenditures by Employees
 - 6) Residents Supported by New Jobs

- 7) <u>Fiscal Impact, State and County</u> (tax and other revenues less support expenditures)
- 8) Economic Benefits
- f. The Summary of Economic and Fiscal Impacts (pp. 13 14) covers:
 - 1) The <u>Net Change in Economic Activity</u> (revenues and sales, employment, payroll)
 - 2) Fiscal Impacts
 - 3) Economic Benefits

7. Non-Transferability of the Analysis to Other Ethanol Plants

- a. The analysis presented in this document is unique to the ethanol plant proposed for Maui.
- b. The analysis is not transferable to an ethanol plant on O'ahu or another Neighbor Island, especially if it is a large plant that exports product to the mainland. The analysis is not transferable because: (1) another ethanol plant will differ in terms of capacity, development costs, operating costs, and source of feedstock; (2) the duration of tax credits may extend to 10 years; (3) different fuel prices may apply for a different island; (4) different County tax rates will apply; (5) different State taxes will apply for exported ethanol; (6) the Hawai'i/mainland mix of investors in the ethanol plant may differ; and (7) the Hawai'i/mainland mix of owners of fuel distributors may differ, or will differ in the case of exported ethanol.

Figure 1-a. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 1: Net Economic Benefits and Fiscal Impact

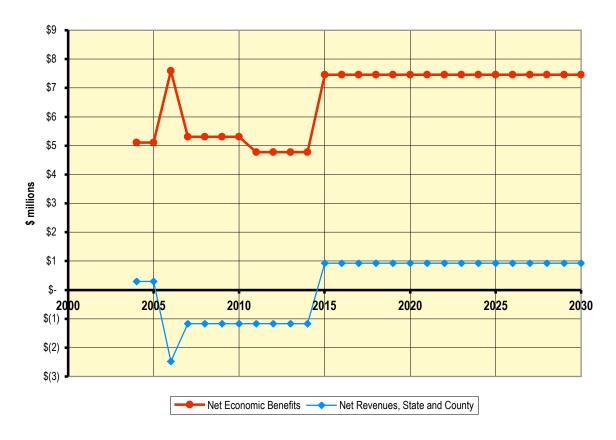


Figure 1-b. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 1: Impact on Employment

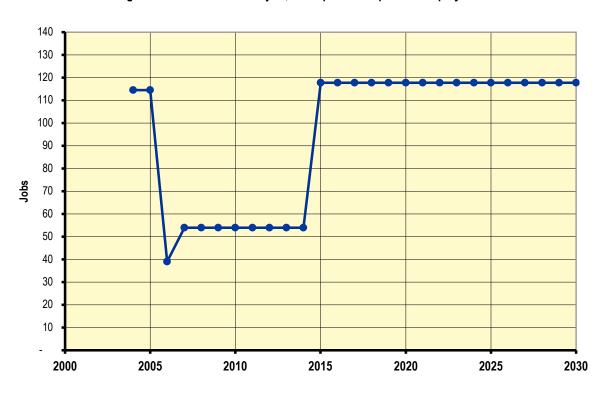


Figure 2-a. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 2: Net Economic Benefits and Fiscal Impact

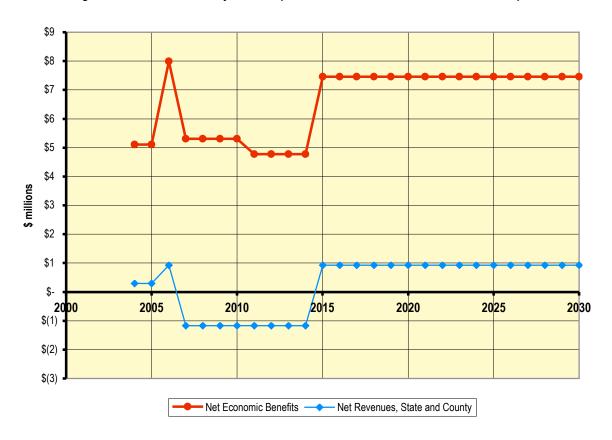


Figure 2-b. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 2: Impact on Employment

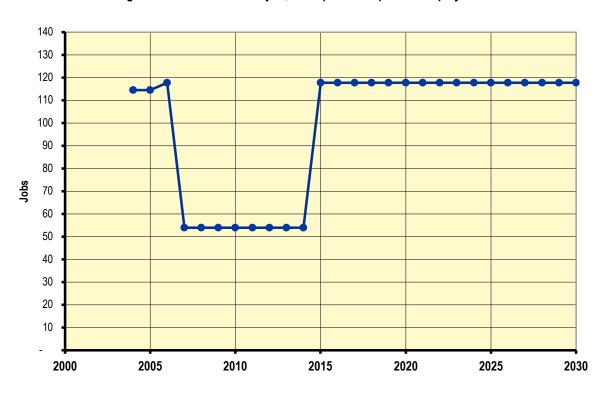


Figure 3-a. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 3: Net Economic Benefits and Fiscal Impact

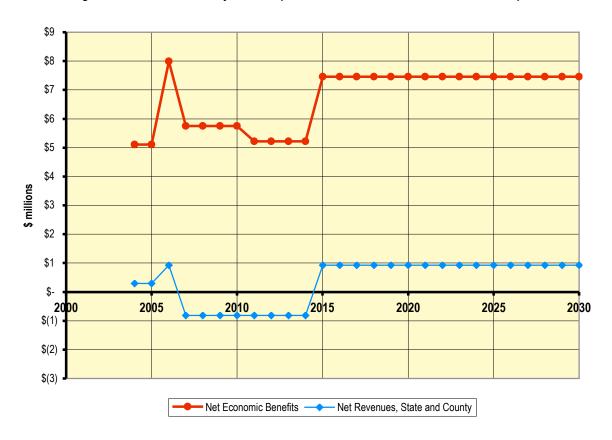


Figure 3-b. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 3: Impact on Employment

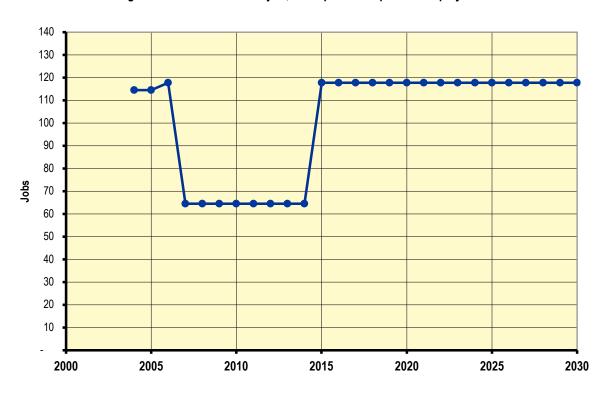


Figure 4-a. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 4: Net Economic Benefits and Fiscal Impact

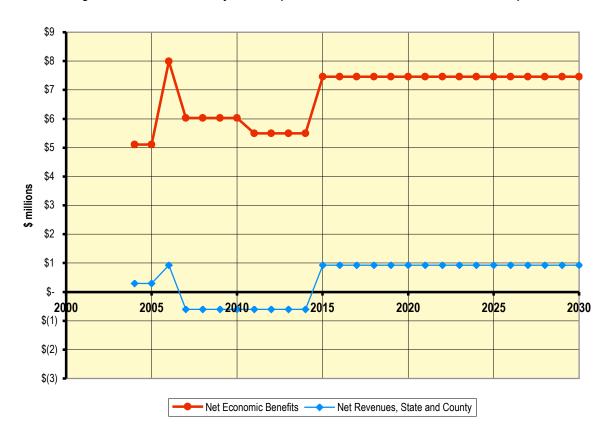


Figure 4-b. Maui Ethanol Project, Tax-Option 4: Impact on Employment

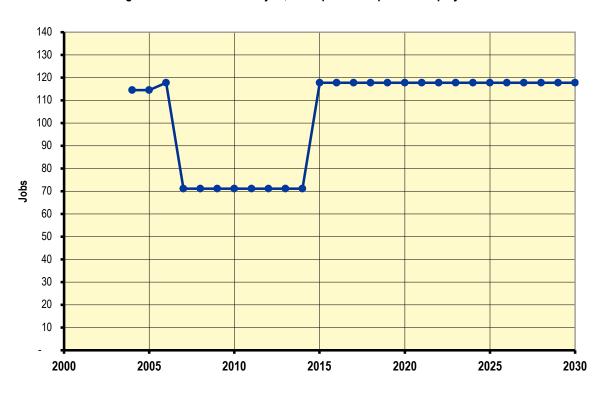


Table 1. PROPOSED ETHANOL PROJECT ON MAUI: ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACTS, BY OPTION

	Pre	sent					Opera	tior	ns			
Item	-	lue	 nstruction	P	hase	P	hase	P	hase	P	hase	
	(at	3%)	Phase		Α		В		С		D	Units
Period												
From			2004		2006		2007		2011		2,015	year
То			2005		2006		2010		2014		2,030	"
Duration			2		1		4		4		16	years
Tax-Incentive Option 1												
Net Economic Benefits			\$ 5.11	\$	7.60	\$	5.31	\$	4.77	\$	7.46	million/yr
Present Value	\$	116.9										million
Net Revenues, State and County			\$ 0.29	\$	(2.48)	\$	(1.17)	\$	(1.17)	\$	0.93	million/yr
Present Value	\$	(8.0)										million
Net Employment			114		39		54		54		118	jobs
Tax-Incentive Option 2												
Net Economic Benefits			\$ 5.11	\$	7.99	\$	5.31	\$	4.77	\$	7.46	million/yr
Present Value	\$	117.3										million
Net Revenues, State and County			\$ 0.29	\$	0.93	\$	(1.17)	\$	(1.17)	\$	0.93	million/yr
Present Value	\$	1.8										million
Net Employment			114		118		54		54		118	jobs
Tax-Incentive Option 3												
Net Economic Benefits			\$ 5.11	\$	7.99	\$	5.75	\$	5.22	\$	7.46	million/yr
Present Value	\$	120.2										million
Net Revenues, State and County			\$ 0.29	\$	0.93	\$	(0.82)	\$	(0.82)	\$	0.93	million/yr
Present Value	\$	4.0										million
Net Employment			114		118		65		65		118	jobs
Tax-Incentive Option 4												
Net Economic Benefits			\$ 5.11	\$	7.99	\$	6.03	\$	5.50	\$	7.46	million/yr
Present Value	\$	121.9										million
Net Revenues, State and County			\$ 0.29	\$	0.93	\$	(0.60)	\$	(0.60)	\$	0.93	million/yr
Present Value	\$	5.3										million
Net Employment			114		118		71		71		118	jobs

I		Construction	Operations	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	x Incentives			
		and	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Combo	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
L		Activities	Α	В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
10	ASSUMPTIONS								
11	Period								
12	From	2004	2006	2007	2011	2015	year		
13	То	2005	2006	2010	2014	2030	п		
14	Duration	2	1	4	4	16	years		
15	Tax Incentives								
16	State								
17	Ethanol Producer Tax Credit								
18	Nominal Rate on Capacity		pmt delayed	\$ 0.300	\$ 0.300	expired	per gallon		\$300,000 for each 1 million gallons in
19			1 year				,		capacity (line 59)
20	Effective Rate on Production		\$ -	\$ 0.336	l .	l .			Credit (line 131) ÷ production (line 60)
21	E10/Gasohol Excise Rate		0%	4%	4%	4%	of sales		Exemption from tax expires in 2006
22	Federal								
23	Ethanol Producer Tax Credit		\$ 0.100	\$ 0.100	\$ -	\$ -	per gallon		
24	E10/Gasohol Fuel-Tax Exemption		\$ 0.051	\$ 0.051	\$ 0.051	\$ 0.051	"		
25	Fuel Prices and Taxes								
26	Gasoline								
27	Wholesale Price to Distributors, Regular		\$ 1.167	\$ 1.167	\$ 1.167	\$ 1.167	per gallon		Line 29 – line 28
28	Average Premium for All Grades		\$ 0.050	\$ 0.050	\$ 0.050	\$ 0.050	п		Assumed
29	Wholesale Price to Distributors, Average of All		\$ 1.217	\$ 1.217	\$ 1.217	\$ 1.217	п		Line 33 – (line 31 + line 32)
30	Grades								
31	Distribution Costs		\$ 0.200	\$ 0.200	l '	l '	"		Assumed
32	Excise Tax		\$ 0.059		,		"		4% of line 33
33	Wholesale Price after Excise Tax		\$ 1.476	\$ 1.476	\$ 1.476	\$ 1.476	"		Line 37 – fuel taxes
34	Federal Fuel Tax		\$ 0.184	\$ 0.184	\$ 0.184	\$ 0.184	"		18.4¢ per gallon
35	State Fuel Tax		\$ 0.160	\$ 0.160	\$ 0.160	\$ 0.160	п		16¢ per gallon
36	County Fuel Tax		\$ 0.180	\$ 0.180	\$ 0.180	\$ 0.180	п		18¢ per gallon
37	Retail Price		\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000	\$ 2.000	п		Assumed

ſ		Construction	Ope	erations	and F	Related A	ctiviti	ies, by Ta	x Inc	centives			
		and		entive		centive		centive		centive		_	
	Item	Related Activities	С	ombo A	C	Combo B	С	ombo C	C	Combo D	Units	Tax Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
	F10/0	Activities		A		В		C		ט	Offics	Exposure	Source/Carculation/Comment
38	E10/Gasohol			4 00=		4 000		4 000		4 000			10 (11 10 11 11)
39	Wholesale Price to Distributors		\$	1.287	\$	1.228	'	-			per gallon		Line 42 – (line 40 + line 41)
40	Distribution Costs		\$	0.200	\$	0.200	\$	0.200	\$	0.200	"		Assumed
41	Excise Tax		\$	-	\$	0.059	\$	0.059	\$	0.059	"		Line 21 x line 42
42	Wholesale Price, after Excise Tax		\$	1.487	\$	1.487	\$	1.487	\$	1.487	п		Line 46 – fuel taxes
43	Federal Fuel Tax		\$	0.133	\$	0.133	\$	0.133	\$	0.133	"		Line 34 – line 24
44	State Fuel Tax		\$	0.160	\$	0.160	\$	0.160	\$	0.160	"		Same as line 35
45	County Fuel Tax		\$	0.180	\$	0.180	\$	0.180	\$	0.180	"		Same as line 36
46	Retail Price		\$	1.960	\$	1.960	\$	1.960	\$	1.960	"		98% of line 37 to reflect lower mpg from E10
47	Prices to Ethanol Distributors												
48	Gasoline—90%												
49	Wholesale Price, Regular		\$	1.167	\$	1.167	\$	1.167	\$	1.167	"		Line 27
50	Special Processing for Ethanol Mix		\$	0.005	\$	0.005	\$	0.005	\$	0.005	"		Assumed
51	Adjusted Wholesale Price, Regular		\$	1.172	\$	1.172	\$	1.172	\$	1.172	"		Sum
52	Ethanol—10%												
53	Cost of Ethanol in Hawaii		\$	1.350	\$	1.350	\$	1.350	\$	1.350	"		Assumed; price of imported ethanol
54	Hawaii Premium to Distributors		\$	0.972	\$	0.378	\$	0.378	\$	0.378	"		Line 55 – line 53
55	Value to Distributors		\$	2.322	\$	1.728	\$	1.728	\$	1.728	"		Derived
56	E10/Gasohol Wholesale Price to Distributors		\$	1.287	\$	1.228	\$	1.228	\$	1.228	=		Line 39 = 90% of line 51 + 10% of line 55

Ī		Construction	Оре	erations	and Re	elated A	ctivities, by	/ Tax	x Incentives			
	Item	and Related Activities		centive ombo A		entive ombo B	Incentiv Combo C		Incentive Combo D	Units	Tax Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
57	Production and Fuel Sales											
58	Maui Ethanol Plant											
59	Ethanol Capacity			7.25		7.25	7.	25	7.25	million gallons/yr		Maui Ethanol LLC
60	Ethanol Production (86% of capacity)			6.25		6.25	6.	25	6.25			"
61	Electricity Production for Sale			8.16		8.16	8.	16	8.16			"
62	E10/Gasohol											
63	Gasoline—90%			56.23		56.23	56.	23	56.23			Line 65 – line 64
64	Ethanol—10%			6.25		6.25	6.	25	6.25			Line 60
65	E10/Gasohol			62.48		62.48	62.	48	62.48	"		10 x line 64
66	Displaced Gasoline			(61.23)		(61.23)	(61.	23)	(61.23)			98% of line 65 to reflect higher mpg from gasoline
67	Net Change in Fuel Sales			1.25		1.25	1.	25	1.25	"		Line 65 - line 66
68	Gasoline and Naptha Sales											
69	Excess Supply of Gasoline			(5.00)		(5.00)	(5.	00)	(5.00)			Line 63 - line 66
70	Sale of Naptha to Ethanol Producer			2.50		2.50	2.	50	2.50	"		50% of line 69, estimated by Maui Ethanol LLC
71	Net Change in Gasoline/Naptha Sales			(2.50)		(2.50)	(2.	50)	(2.50)	"		Sum
72	Consumer Expenditures on Fuel											
73	E10/Gasohol Sales		\$	122.45	\$	122.45	\$ 122.	45	\$ 122.45	million per year		Line 46 x line 65
74	Gasoline Sales		\$	(122.45)	\$ ((122.45)	\$ (122.	45)	\$ (122.45)	II .		Line 37 x line 66
75	Net Change		\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		\$ -			Sum

		Construction	Operations a	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	x Incentives			
	ltem	and Related Activities	Incentive Combo A	Incentive Combo B	Incentive Combo C	Incentive Combo D	Units	Tax Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
76	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY								
77	Duration of Construction	2					years		Maui Ethanol LLC
78	Development Costs								
79	Ethanol Plant								
80	Land	\$ 0.70					million		Maui Ethanol LLC
81	Facility Construction	\$ 11.43					"		n
82	Construction Financing	\$ 0.85					"		"
83	Rolling Stock, Tools, Supplies, etc.	\$ 1.06					"		"
84	Total Development Costs	\$ 14.04							Sum
85	Ethanol Storage Facilities, Distributors	\$ 0.50							Maui Ethanol LLC
86	Total Development Costs	\$ 14.54					"		Sum
87	Revenues and Sales, Annual Average								
88	Construction Expenditures/Revenues	\$ 5.96					million per year	4% excise	(Lines 81 + line 85) ÷ line 77
89	Indirect Sales Related to Consumption by Employees	\$ 2.16					"	4% excise	Line 101
90	Other Indirect Sales	\$ 4.22					н	0.5% excise	Residual
91	Total Revenues and Sales	\$ 12.34					п		2.07 x line 88, based on DBEDT multipliers
92	Profit Reported in Hawai'i	\$ 0.62					million per year	Corp Income	5% of line 91
93	Employment								
94	Construction Employment	48					jobs		Line 96 ÷ 2.40, based on DBEDT multipliers
95	Indirect Employment	67					"		Residual
96	Total Employment	114					=		19.2 x line 88, based on DBEDT multipliers
97	Payroll								
98	Construction Payroll	\$ 2.40					million per year		\$50,300 x line 94, based on DLIR data
99	Payroll for Indirect Employment	\$ 1.92					"		\$28,800 x line 95, based on DLIR data
100	Total Payroll	\$ 4.32					=	Pers Income	Sum
101	Consumption Expenditures by Employees	\$ 2.16		_	_	_	million per year		50% of line 100, based on DBEDT data
102	Residents Supported by New Jobs	212					residents		1.85 x line 96, based on U.S. census data

		Construction	Operations a	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	x Incentives			
		and	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Combo	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
		Activities	Α	В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
103	Fiscal Impact, State								
104	Tax Revenues								
105	Excise Taxes at 4%, Construction Expenditures	\$ 0.24					million per year		4% of line 88
106	Excise Taxes at 4%, Consumption Expenditures	\$ 0.09							4% of line 89
107	Excise Taxes at 0.5%	\$ 0.02					"		0.5% of line 90
108	Income Taxes, Corporate	\$ 0.04					"		6.4% of line 92
109	Income Taxes, Personal	\$ 0.18					"		4.2% of line 100
110	Other Taxes	\$ 0.65					"		\$3,050 per resident x line 102
111	Total State Tax Revenues	\$ 1.21					"		Sum
112	Support Expenditures	\$ (0.92)					=		\$4,365 per resident x line 102
113	Net Revenues	\$ 0.29					=		Line 111 – line 112
114	Economic Benefits								
115	Payroll	\$ 4.32					million per year		Line 100
116	Profits Remaining in Hawaii	\$ 0.52					"		85% of line 92
117	Excise Taxes on Business Transactions	\$ 0.26					II .		Lines 105 and 107
118	Total Economic Benefits	\$ 5.11					"		Sum; excludes other taxes to avoid double-
119									counting of benefits

ſ		Construction	Operations	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	ax Incentives			
		and	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Combo	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
		Activities	Α	В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
120	ETHANOL PLANT OPERATIONS								
121	Operations								
122	Capacity, Ethanol Production		7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	million gallons/yr		Line 59
123	Outputs								
124	Ethanol Production (86% of capacity)		6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25			Line 60
125	Electricity Production for Sales		8.16	8.16	8.16	8.16	million kWhr/yr		Line 61
126	Major Input: Molasses		83,800	83,800	83,800	83,800	tons per year		Maui Ethanol LLC
127	Increased Revenues and Sales								
128	Ethanol Operations								
129	Ethanol Sales		\$ 8.43	\$ 8.43	\$ 8.43	\$ 8.43	million per year	0.5% excise	Line 53 x line 124
130	Electricity Sales		\$ 0.78	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.78	"	"	\$0.095 per kWhr x line 125
131	State Ethanol-Producer Tax Credit		\$ -	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.10	\$ -	"		Line 20 x line 124
132	Total Revenues, Ethanol Plant		\$ 9.21	\$ 11.31	\$ 11.31	\$ 9.21	"		Sum
133	Indirect Sales								
134	Plant Purchase of Molasses		\$ 4.19	\$ 4.19	1		"	0.5% excise	\$50 per ton x line 126
135	Adjustment for Existing Molasses Production		\$ (4.19)				"	"	Line 134
136	Plant Purchase of Other Goods and Services		\$ 3.67				"	"	Maui Ethanol LLC
137	Consumption Purchases by Employees		\$ 1.14				"	4% excise	Line 154
138	Other Indirect Sales		\$ 2.70					0.5% excise	Based on DBEDT multipliers applied to purchases
139	Total Indirect Sales		\$ 7.50				"		Sum
140	Total Increase in Revenues and Sales		\$ 16.71	\$ 18.81	\$ 18.81	\$ 16.71	"		Line 132 + line 139
	Profit Reported in Hawai'i								
142	Profit from Increased Revenues and Sales		\$ 0.67	\$ 0.75			million per year		4% of line 140
143	Profit from Higher Returns to Molasses Producer		\$ 0.84	-			"		\$10 per ton x line 126
144	Total Profit		\$ 1.51	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.51	п	Corp Income	4% of line 140
145	Employment								
146	Operating Employment		20	20	20	20	jobs		Maui Ethanol LLC
147	Indirect Employment		52	52	52	52	"		Based on DBEDT multipliers applied to purchases
148	(excluding existing jobs related to molasses)								
149	Total Employment		72	72	72	72	jobs		Sum
150	Payroll								
151	Payroll for Operating Employment		\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77			million per year		\$38,700 x line 146, based on DLIR data
152	Payroll for Indirect Employment		\$ 1.50				"		\$28,800 x line 147, based on DLIR data
153	Total Payroll		\$ 2.27	'			"	Pers Income	Sum
154	Consumption Expenditures by Employees		\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	million per year		50% of line 153, based on DBEDT data
155	Residents Supported by New Jobs		133	133	133	133	residents		1.85 x line 149, based on U.S. census data

ſ		Construction	Ope	rations	and R	elated A	ctivities	s, by Ta	x Incen	tives			
		and	Ince	entive	Inc	entive	Ince	ntive	Incer	ntive			
	Item	Related		mbo	C	ombo		mbo	Con			Tax	
ŀ		Activities		Α		В	(С)	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
156	Fiscal Impact, State and County												
157	Tax Revenues, State												
158	Excise Taxes at 4%		\$	0.05	\$	0.05	\$	0.05	\$	0.05	million per year		4% of line 137
159	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$	0.06	*	0.06		0.06		0.06	"		0.5% of lines 129, 130 and 138
160	Income Taxes, Corporate		\$	0.10	*	0.10		0.10	*	0.10	"		6.4% of line 144
161	Income Taxes, Personal		\$	0.10	,	0.10	,	0.10	•	0.10	"		4.2% of line 153
162	Other Taxes		\$	-	\$	0.41	\$		\$	0.41	"		\$3,050 per resident x line 155
163	Total State Tax Revenues		\$	0.70	\$	0.71	\$	0.71	\$	0.70	"		Sum
164	Support Expenditures		\$	(0.58)		(0.58)		(0.58)	•	(0.58)			\$4,365 per resident x line 155
165	Net Revenues, State		\$	0.12	\$	0.13	\$	0.13	\$	0.12	"		Line 163 – line 164
166	Property Tax Revenues, County		\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	"		\$6.50 per \$1,000 x lines 80, 81 and 82
167	Net Revenues, State and County		\$	0.21	\$	0.21	\$	0.21	\$	0.21	II .		Line 165 + line 166
168	Economic Benefits												
169	State Ethanol-Producer Tax Credit												
170	Cost to State		\$	-	\$	(2.10)	\$	(2.10)	\$	-	million per year		Line 131
171	Direct Benefit to Owners in Hawaii		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	"		The credit is an operating subsidy; see line 131
172	State Ethanol-Producer Tax Credit												
173	Direct Benefit to Owners in Hawaii		\$	0.53	\$	0.53	\$	-	\$	-	ш		85% of line 23 x line 60
174	Payroll		\$	2.27	\$	2.27	\$	2.27	\$	2.27	"		Line 153
175	Profits Remaining in Hawaii		\$	1.28	\$	1.35	\$	1.35	\$	1.28	ш		85% of line 144
176	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$	0.06	\$	0.06	\$	0.06	\$	0.06	ш		Lines 159
177	Property Tax		\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	ш		Line 166
178	Total Economic Benefits		\$	4.23	\$	2.20	\$	1.67	\$	3.70	н		Sum; excludes other taxes to avoid double-
179													counting of benefits

		Construction	Operations	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	x Incentives			
		and	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Combo	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
		Activities	Α	В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
180	REFINERY OPERATIONS								
181	Change in Production		-	-	-	-			No significant change
182	Diversion of Gasoline Production to Exports		(2.50	(2.50)	(2.50)	(2.50)	million gallons/yr		Line 71
183	Sales								
184	Direct (export of excess gasoline)		\$ (0.25	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	million per year	0.5% excise	10¢ less per gallon shipping x line 182
185	Indirect		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	"		No significant change
186	Total		\$ (0.25	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25)	п		Sum
187	Profit Reported in Hawai'i		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	million per year		No significant change
188	Employment		-	-	-	-	jobs		No significant change
189	Payroll		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			No significant change
190	Consumption Expenditures by Employees		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	million per year		No significant change
191	Residents Supported by New Jobs		-	-	-	-	million per year		No significant change
192	Fiscal Impact, State								
193	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$ (0.00	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	million per year		0.5% of line 184
194	Other Taxes		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	п		No significant change
195	Net Revenues		\$ (0.00	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	п		Sum
196	Economic Benefits Remaining in Hawaii		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			No significant change

		Construction	Operations	and Related A	ctivities, by Ta	ax Incentives			
		and	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Combo	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
		Activities	Α	В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
197	FUEL DISTRIBUTION + ETHANOL PREMIUM								
198	Increase in Fuel Sales		1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	million gallons/yr	Fuel	Line 67
199	Increase in Revenues and Sales								
200	Distribution								
201	Increase in Net Revenues to Distributors		\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	million per year		20¢ per gallon for distribution x line 198
202	Indirect Sales, Consumption by Employees		\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	"	4% excise	Line 228
203	Other Indirect Sales		\$ 0.18	<u> </u>			"	0.5% excise	Residual
204	Total Direct and Indirect Sales, Distribution		\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	"		2.07 x line 201, based on DBEDT multipliers
205	Expenditure of Ethanol Premium								
206	Premium Spent on Consumption		\$ 3.04	,	1 7		"	4% excise	50% of line 213
207	Indirect Sales, Consumption by Employees		\$ 0.81	\$ 0.31	l .	\$ 0.31		4% excise	Line 229
208	Other Indirect Sales		\$ 1.56		-			0.5% excise	Residual
209	Total Direct and Indirect Sales, Ethanol Premium		\$ 5.41				"		1.78 x line 206, based on DBEDT multipliers
210	Total Increase in Economic Activity		\$ 5.92	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.62	"		Line 204 + line 209
211	Profit Reported in Hawai'i								
212	Operations		\$ 0.30	,	,		million per year		5% of line 210
213	Ethanol Premium		\$ 6.07	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			"		Line 54 x line 60
214	Total Profit		\$ 6.37	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.49	"	Corp Income	Sum
215	Employment								
216	Distribution Activity								
217	Operating Employment		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	jobs		Line 219 ÷ 1.95, based on DBEDT multipliers
218	Indirect Employment		2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	"		Residual
219	Total Direct and Indirect Employment, Distribution		5	5	5	5	"		21.5 x line 201, based on DBEDT multipliers
220	Employment, Expenditure of Ethanol Premium		56	22	22	22	II .		18.44 x line 206, based on DBEDT multipliers
221	Total Employment		61	27	27	27	II .		Line 219 + line 220
222	Payroll								
223	Payroll, Operating Employment		\$ 0.10	,	1 '		million per year		\$35,600 x line 217, based on DLIR data
224	Payroll, Indirect Employment Related to Operations		\$ 0.08	,	1 '		"		\$28,800 x line 218, based on DLIR data
225	Payroll, Employment Related to Ethanol Premium		\$ 1.61				"		\$28,800 x line 220, based on DLIR data
226	Total Payroll		\$ 1.79	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80	"	Pers Income	Sum
227	Consumption Expenditures by Employees								
228	Consumption Related to Operations		\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	million per year]	50% of lines 223 and 224, based on DBEDT data
229	Consumption Related to Ethanol Premium		\$ 0.81	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	"		50% of line 225, based on DBEDT data
230	Total Consumption Expenditures by Employees		\$ 0.89	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	"		Sum
231	Residents Supported by New Jobs		114	50	50	50	residents		1.85 x line 221

Ī		Construction	Оре	erations a	and Re	elated A	ctivities, by	Гах	Incentives			
	ltem	and Related Activities		entive ombo A		entive ombo B	Incentive Combo C		Incentive Combo D	Units	Tax Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
232	Fiscal Impact, State											
233	Revenues											
234	Excise Taxes at 4%		\$	0.16	\$	0.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 0.06	million per year		4% of lines 202, 206 and 207
235	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$	0.01	\$	0.00	\$ 0.00) \$	\$ 0.00	"		0.5% of lines 203 and 208
236	Income Taxes, Corporate		\$	0.41	\$	0.16	\$ 0.10	\$	\$ 0.16	II		6.4% of line 214
237	Income Taxes, Personal		\$	0.08	\$	0.03	\$ 0.0	3 \$	\$ 0.03	"		4.2% of line 226
238	Other Taxes		\$	0.35	\$	0.15	\$ 0.1	5 \$	\$ 0.15			\$3,050 per resident x line 231
239	Total State Tax Revenues		\$	1.00	\$	0.41	\$ 0.4	1 \$	\$ 0.41	II		Sum
240	Support Expenditures		\$	(0.50)	\$	(0.22)	\$ (0.22	2) \$	\$ (0.22)	u .		\$4,365 per resident x line 231
241	Net Revenues, State		\$	0.50	\$	0.19	\$ 0.19	9 \$	\$ 0.19	=		Line 239 - line 240
242	Taxes on Fuel											
243	State Excise Tax on E10/Gasohol		\$	-	\$	3.72	\$ 3.72	2 9	\$ 3.72	million per year		Line 41 x line 69
244	Avoided Excise Tax on Gasoline		\$	(3.61)	\$	(3.61)	\$ (3.6	(1)	\$ (3.61)	"		Line 32 x line 66
245	State Fuel Tax		\$	0.20	\$	0.20	\$ 0.20) \$	\$ 0.20	"		16¢ x line 198
246	County Fuel Tax		\$	0.22	\$	0.22	\$ 0.22	2 \$	\$ 0.22	u		18¢ x line 198
247	Total Taxes on Fuel		\$	(3.19)	\$	0.53	\$ 0.5	3 \$	\$ 0.53	=		Sum
248	Economic Benefits											
249	Payroll		\$	1.79	\$	0.80	\$ 0.80) \$	\$ 0.80	million per year		Line 226
250	Profits Remaining in Hawaii		\$	5.73	\$	2.24	\$ 2.24	1 9	\$ 2.24	"		90% of line 214
251	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$	0.01	\$	0.00	\$ 0.00) \$	\$ 0.00	"		Line 235
252	Taxes on Fuel		\$	(3.19)	\$	0.53	\$ 0.53	3 \$	\$ 0.53	"		Line 247
253	Total Economic Benefits		\$	4.34	\$	3.57	\$ 3.5	7 \$	\$ 3.57	II		Sum; excludes other taxes to avoid double-
254												counting of benefits

		Construction	Ope	erations a	and R	elated Ac	tivities, b	y Ta	x Incentives			
		and		entive		entive	Incentiv		Incentive			
	Item	Related	C	ombo	Co	ombo	Comb)	Combo		Tax	
		Activities		Α		В	С		D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
255	GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS											
256	Initial Change in Government Operations											
257	State Ethanol-Producer Tax Credit		\$	-	\$	(2.10)	\$ (2	.10)	\$ -	million per year		Line 131
258	Taxes on Fuel		\$	(3.19)	\$	0.53	\$ 0	.53	\$ 0.53	"		Line 247
259	County Property Taxes		\$		\$	0.09		.09	•			Line 166
260	Total Change		\$	(3.10)	\$	(1.49)	\$ (1	.49)	\$ 0.61	п		Sum; excludes other taxes to avoid double-
261												counting of benefits
262	Revenues and Sales											
263	Initial Change in State Operations		\$	(3.10)		(1.49)		.49)		million per year		Line 260
264	Indirect Sales Related to Consumption by Employees		\$	(1.49)		(0.71)		.71)			4% excise	Line 276
265	Other Indirect Sales Generated by Gov. Operations		\$	(1.15)		(0.55)		.55)			0.5% excise	Residual
266	Total Change in Economic Activity		\$	(5.74)		(2.75)		.75)	•			1.85 x line 263, based on DBEDT multipliers
267	Profit Reported in Hawai'i		\$	(0.13)	\$	(0.06)	\$ (0	.06)	\$ 0.03	million per year	Corp Income	5% of lines 264 and 265
268	Employment											
269	Government Employment			(67)		(32)		(32)	13	jobs		Line 271 ÷ 1.41, based on DBEDT multipliers
270	Indirect Employment			(27)		(13)		(13)	5			Residual
271	Total Employment			(94)		(45)		(45)	19	н		30.4 x line 263, based on DBEDT multipliers
272	Payroll											
273	Government Payroll		\$	(2.12)		(1.02)		.02)				\$31,700 x line 269, based on DLIR data
274	Payroll for Indirect Employment		\$	(0.86)		(0.41)		.41)				\$31,200 x line 270, based on DLIR data
275	Total Payroll		\$	(2.98)		(1.43)	\$ (1	.43)	\$ 0.59		Pers Income	Sum
276	Consumption Expenditures by Employees		\$	(1.49)	\$	(0.71)	\$ (0	.71)	\$ 0.29	million per year		50% of line 275, based on DBEDT data
277	Residents Supported by New Jobs			(185)		(89)		(89)	37	residents		1.96 x line 271, based on U.S. census data
278	Fiscal Impact, State											
279	Revenues											
280	Excise Taxes at 4%		\$	(0.06)	\$	(0.03)	\$ (0	.03)	\$ 0.01	million per year		4% of line 264
281	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$	(0.01)		(0.00)		.00)				0.5% of line 265
282	Income Taxes, Corporate		\$	(0.01)		(0.00)	\$ (0	.00)	\$ 0.00	"		6.4% of line 267
283	Income Taxes, Personal		\$	(0.12)	\$	(0.06)	\$ (0	.06)	\$ 0.02	"		4.2% of line 275
284	Other Taxes		\$	(0.56)	\$	(0.27)	\$ (0	.27)	\$ 0.11	"		\$3,050 per resident x line 277
285	Total State Tax Revenues		\$	(0.76)		(0.37)		.37)		"		Sum
286	Support Expenditures		\$	0.81	\$	0.39		.39				\$4,365 per resident x line 277
287	Net Revenues, State		\$	0.04	\$	0.02	\$ 0	.02	\$ (0.01	"		Line 285 - line 286

		Construction	Operati	ons a	nd Related A	ctivities, by T	ax Incentives			
		and	Incenti	ve	Incentive	Incentive	Incentive			
	Item	Related	Comb	0	Combo	Combo	Combo		Tax	
		Activities	Α		В	С	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
288	Economic Benefits									
289	Payroll for Indirect Employment		\$ (0).86)	\$ (0.41)	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.17	million per year		Line 274; excludes government payroll to avoid
290										double-counting of benefits
291	Profits Remaining in Hawaii		\$ (0).11)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.02	"		85% of line 267
292	Excise Taxes at 0.5%		\$ (0).01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.00	"		Line 281
293	Total Economic Benefits		\$ (0).97)	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.47)	\$ 0.19	"		Sum; excludes other taxes to avoid double-
294										counting of benefits

Ī		Cons	truction	Operations	and	Related Ad	ctivities, by Ta	x Incentives			
	Item		ind lated	Incentive Combo		ncentive Combo	Incentive Combo	Incentive Combo		Tax	
			ivities	A		В	C	D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
295	SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACTS										
296	Net Change in Economic Activity										
297	Revenues and Sales										
298	Direct Revenues and Sales:										
299	Construction Expenditures/Revenues	\$	5.96						million per year		Line 88
300	Ethanol Plant, Ethanol and Electrical Sales			\$ 9.21	\$	9.21	\$ 9.21	\$ 9.21	"		Line 129 + line 130
301	Refinery Operations			\$ (0.25	() \$	(0.25)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.25	"		Line 184
302	Fuel Distribution			\$ 0.25	\$	0.25	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	"		Line 201
303	Government Operations			\$ (3.10) \$	(1.49)	\$ (1.49)	\$ 0.61	"		Line 263
304	Indirect Sales Generated by:										
305	Construction Activity	\$	6.38						"		Line 89 + line 90
306	Ethanol Plant Operations			\$ 7.50	\$	7.50	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50	"		Line 139
307	Refinery Operations			\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	"		Line 185
308	Fuel Distribution + Ethanol Premium			\$ 5.67	\$	2.37	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.37	п		Lines 202, 203 and 209
309	Government Operations			\$ (2.64	.) \$	(1.26)	\$ (1.26)	\$ 0.52	п		Line 264 + line 265
310	Net Change in Sales and Expenditures	\$	12.34	\$ 16.65	\$	16.33	\$ 16.33	\$ 20.22	"		Sum
311	Employment (annual average)										
312	Direct Jobs Provided by:										
313	Construction Activity		48						jobs		Line 94
314	Ethanol Plant Operations			20		20	20	20	"		Line 146
315	Refinery Operations			-		-	-	-	"		Line 188
316	Fuel Distribution			3		3	3	3	"		Line 217
317	Government Operations			(67)	(32)	(32)	13	"		Line 269
318	Indirect Jobs Generated by:										
319	Construction Activity		67						"		Line 95
320	Ethanol Plant Operations			52		52	52	52	"		Line 147
321	Refinery Operations			-		-	-	-	"		Line 188
322	Fuel Distribution + Ethanol Premium			59		24	24	24	"		Line 218 + line 220
323	Government Operations			(27)	(13)	(13)	5	"		Line 270
324	Net Change in Employment		114	39		54	54	118	п		Sum

ſ		Construction Operations and Related Activities, by Tax Incentives										
		a	and	Incentiv		Incentive	Incentive		Incentive			
	Item	Re	elated	Combo		Combo	Combo		Combo		Tax	
		Act	tivities	Α		В	С		D	Units	Exposure	Source/Calculation/Comment
325	Payroll, Before Taxes (\$ million per year)											
326	Direct Payroll Provided by:											
327	Construction Activity	\$	2.40							million per year		Line 98
328	Ethanol Plant Operations			\$ 0.	7	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.77	\$	0.77	"		Line 151
329	Refinery Operations			\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	"		Line 189
330	Fuel Distribution			\$ 0.	0	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$	0.10	"		Line 223
331	Government Operations			\$ (2.	2)	\$ (1.02)	\$ (1.02) \$	0.42	"		Line 273
332	Indirect Payroll Generated by:											
333	Construction Activity	\$	1.92							"		Line 99
334	Ethanol Plant Operations			\$ 1.	0	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	\$	1.50	"		Line 152
335	Refinery Operations			\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	"		Line 189
336	Fuel Distribution + Ethanol Premium			\$ 1.0	9	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.70	\$	0.70	"		Line 224 + line 225
337	Government Operations			\$ (0.8	36)) \$	0.17	"		Line 274
338	Net Change in Payroll, Before Taxes	\$	4.32	\$ 1.0	8	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.65	\$	3.66	million per year		Sum
339	Fiscal Impacts											
340	State											
341	Ethanol Producer Credit			\$ -		\$ (2.10)	\$ (2.10) \$	-	million per year		Line 257
342	Excise Tax on Fuel			\$ (3.0	31)	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$	0.10	"		Line 243 + line 244
343	Fuel Tax			\$ 0.5	20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$	0.20	"		Line 245
344	Other Taxes Less Support Expenditures											
345	Construction and Related Activity	\$	0.29							"		Line 113
346	Ethanol Plant Operations and Related Activity			\$ 0.	2	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$	0.12	"		Line 165
347	Refinery Operations and Related Activity			\$ (0.0	00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00) \$	(0.00)	"		Line 195
348	Fuel Distribution and Related Activity			\$ 0.	0	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19	\$	0.19	"		Line 241
349	Government Operations and Related Activity			\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	"		Line 288
350	Total State Fiscal Impact	\$	0.29	\$ (2.8	30)	\$ (1.48)	\$ (1.48) \$	0.62	"		Sum
351	County											
352	Property Tax			\$ 0.0	9	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$	0.09	"		Line 166
353	Fuel Tax			\$ 0.2	22	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	\$	0.22	"		Line 246
354	Total County Fiscal Impact	\$	-	\$ 0.3	31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$	0.31	"		Sum
355	Net Fiscal Impact	\$	0.29	\$ (2.4	(8	\$ (1.17)	\$ (1.17) \$	0.93	"		Line 350 + line 354
356	Economic Benefits											
357	Construction and Related Activity	\$	5.11							million per year		Line 118
358	Ethanol Plant Operations and Related Activity			\$ 4.5	23	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.67	\$	3.70	"		Line 178
359	Refinery Operations and Related Activity			\$ -			\$ -	\$	-	н		Line 196
360	Fuel Distribution and Related Activity			\$ 4.3	34	\$ 3.57	\$ 3.57	\$	3.57	н		Line 253
361	Government Operations and Related Activity			\$ (0.9	97)	\$ (0.47)	\$ (0.47) \$	0.19	"		Line 293
362	Net Economic Benefits	\$	5.11	\$ 7.0	0	\$ 5.31	\$ 4.77	\$	7.46	II .		Sum